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By letters from the Lord Generalls army, it was also informed that his Excellency having notice of the great danger of Gloucester and Bristol by reason of Prince Ruperts being at Cicester hath sent out a party of Horse and Dragoons into those parts to secure the Country from the bloody cruelty of the Cavaliers.

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July 6.

Numb. 32.

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THE CONTINUATION OF OUR WEEKLY

*Advices, since the 30. of the last moneth
to this present.*

Containing amongst the rest these particulars following.

- 1 The free exercise of the *Protestant* Religion in *Ratisbone*, or *Reginspurgh*.
- 2 Other Letters written and sent by *Henry Earle of Vandenberg*; the one to the *Infanta*, manifesting his discontent, the other to the the States, Prelates, Nobility, Gentry, Cities, and Provinces of the *Netherlands*.
- 3 A Letter from *Norimberg* concerning the King of *Sweden* his being at *Furte* with 20000. experienced Souldiers, intending to meete with *Walssteyn* in *Bohemia*.
- 4 The passages of the Duke of *Saxonic*, and *Walssteyn*, or *Freedland*, before the King of *Sweden* came neere them.
- 5 The late accord betwixt the *French* King, and the D. of *Lorraine*.
- 6 Generall *Pappenbeyn* beaten by the *Lands-grave* of *Hessen*.
- 7 The great discontent amongst the subjects of the *Arch-Dutches*, vpon the revolt of the Lords.

L O N D O N.

Printed by I. D. for Nathaniel Butter and Nicolas Bourne.

1632.

The Continuation of our Weekly
NEWES.

From Venice the 7. of Iune, 1632.



From *Mayland* wee receiue tydings that the Commaunder and Governour there hath sent *Serbellone* with his foot-forces against *Riva* and *Philippo Spinola* against *Como*, with the horsemen: for feare least the Duke *de Rohan* should fall into *Italy* with the *French* forces and the *Gravibunters*, or *Grisons*.

Wee vnderstand by Letters from *Constantinople*, that the great tempestuous broyles are somewhat of late appeased. The great *Turke* foreseeing the extream misery and bloodshed which was like to follow, hath beene the meanes himselfe to still the Commotion; and what by fayre speeches, promises, and gifts, hath qualified and quieted the *Janizaries*: so that now the state is in a better plight than formerly; but God knows how long this fayre weather will hold, and how soone a thundring shower may bluster forth.

From *Mantua* we are certified that *Don Camillo Gonzaga* is departed thence, and hath betaken himselfe into the Emperors service. And that Generall *Walsteyn* Duke of *Fridland*, hath given him the command of 1000. *Curassiers*.

From *Ratisbon* the 10. of Iune.

All is indifferently quiet for the present. The March is vp and downe, too and fro. The Souldiers daily ride a pillaging for bootie. *Bavaria* and the *Vpper-Palatinate* doe now goe to wrack, and are vtterly ruined. This Citie is fortified; Gods religious worship is here brought to its forme and ancient state,

state, and freely exercised. Vpon *Trinitie Sunday* there was Service and Sermons in both the new Churches; where many thousand people came together with great joy and exultation to serue God: and for very joy, many teares were shed. The Sermons were much applied vnto the present miserable estate and calamities of the Church.

From Norimberg the 18. of Iune.

We receiue newes out of *Bohemia*, that the Elector of *Saxon* hath forsaken almost all he did possesse in *Bohemia*, since the Citie of *Prague* was surrendred againe to the Duke of *Fridland*: and that he keepe nothing there, but onely the Citie of *Eger* and the Castle *Elenbogen*; and that he with the rest of his Army, is gone backe towards *Dresden* and to *Tirna*, which are distant one from the other but two leagues. Therefore the said Duke of *Fridland* was resolued to pursue and follow him with his Army, consisting of neare 40000. men. The said Generall *Fridland* hath also sent an Army into *Silesia* against the Elector of *Brandenburg*: forces there; by reason whereof the said Elector doth excuse himselfe, that he cannot send any succours to him of *Saxon*. And therefore it is conceined, that the King of *Sweden* (being made acquainted with all this) hath beene induced to change his other designs and resolution. Thus his Majestie hath forsaken *Bavaria*, onely he hath well fortified and strengthened with sufficient Garrisons, *Augsburg*, *Donawert*, and *Raine*: And that in his absence, the promises made vnto him may be the better kept, and the monies due at *Munchen* and els-where for contribution and vpon agreement, the surler paid: his Majesty hath caused many persons of qualitie, as Burgemasters, Counsellors, and other Ecclesiasticall persons to be brought from thence to *Augsburg*, there to remain as Hostages. Two Dukes of *Saxon Wimar* (named, as I vnderstand, *Ernest & Bernhard*) haue beene left by his Majestie about *Memmingen* and in the vpper part of the Circle of *Swaben*, with an Army of aboue 8000. men. And the Duke Administrator of *Wirtemberg* is

to joyne 8000. more with them, and withall to obserue together, the actions both of Generall *Ossa*, and of the Arch-duke *Leopold's* forces. The said Dukes of *Saxon Wymar* haue lately defeated the troupes of the Souldiers and Boores commanded by the Earle of *Embs*, taken the said Earle with his Countesse, and now they are marching towards *Lindaw*.

On this very day his Majestie of *Sweden* is at *Furt*, one league distant from hence, where I vnderstand he doth keepe his generall Rendezvous, and mustereth 10000. good men. In his passage this way, he hath taken in *Aichstadt*, because the Magistrates there had not kept the Treatie they made formerly with his Majestie; and had never payd the promised Contribution. His Majestie hath also beaten with Canons, & quickly taken in the strong Towne and Castle (a good place and of great consequence) called *Pappenheym*, belonging to Generall *Pappenheym*. The people that went to see the Mustering doe much extoll how braue an Army it is: In this Citie there hath beene made bread for the said Army of aboute 200. bushels of Corne, which with other victualles hath beene sent thither. There was also made very great preparation for the entertainment of his Majestie; for it was hoped he would haue come into the Citie, as indeede the Magistrates did humbly invite him. But he excused himselfe, & I heare his Majestie amongst other merry words sayd: *He had at this time a greater desire to see Walsteyn then Norimberg*. His Majestie hath dispatched from hence 2000. horse towards *Coburg*, there to joyne with other forces, to obserue and hinder (as some doe suppose) *Pappenheym*, if he should endeavour to passe: There haue beene stayed in this Citie all Waggon-horses, for the carriage of the Ordnance towards *Forcheim*, which is sayd shall now be besieged; Yea some doe beleue, that the King himselfe hath an enterprise against it; But I dare boldly say, that no body as yet knoweth what his Majestie intendeth to doe, and therefore we must expect till time doth discover it.

The King of *Bohemia* hath beene these three dayes (before the King of *Sweden* arrived at *Furt*) in this Citie. The Magistrate doth much respect and honour him, and hath presented him

him after the wonted manner, with a present of Fish, Wine, Oats, &c. His Majestie gaue yester day a visite vnto the Princess Palatine of *Sulzbach*, and to the Marchionesse Dowager of *Onspach*.

The *Bavarian* forces that lye in the *Upper-Palatinate*, haue made an incurre into the Marquisate of *Onspach*, and haue pillaged the chiefe Towne called *Onspach*.

It is certainly beleaved, that the King of *Sweden* will take his March through the *Upper-Palatinate* into *Bohemia*, directly to *Eger*, and thereabouts to joyne with the Elector of *Saxony* his Armie; for we doe get notice, that there is sent to *Eger* great store of victualls and other provisions: His Majestie of *Sweden* hath also sent backe to the said Elector some Ambassadors, to giue him notice of what he is desired to doe, and to represent vnto him the ill and suspitious behaviours of his Lieutenant-generall *Arnheim*. Wee doe not yet know, whether King *Frederick* of *Bohemia* will follow his Majestie of *Sweden*, or whether he intends to goe to the *Lower Palatinate*, as some doe presume. Of all which as soone as we shall be sure, you shall receiue newes from vs.

The Copie of a Letter which Count Henry vanden Bergh, Generall of his Majesties Army, wrote to the Arch-Dutches Infanta Isabella, concerning the discontent, and displeasure which he hath received, and his resolution for the welfare of the Countreyes.

Soveraigne Lady,

I Cannot but with all possible obedience vnto your Highnesse declare vnto you, and complaine of the evill vsage, and great wrong done vnto me; forasmuch as I am deprived of my Government through want of men, and now would they also if they could deprime mee of mine honour, credit, & reputation. And all this without having any respect vnto all the faithfull services done by me within, and during the space of 40. yeares: as also, of those of mine house and kindred, we having lost six brothers in the service of the

King of *Spaine*. Likewise to make complaint of the ill government which is in the Countrey, and the decay and ruine of the same; and of the *Catholike, Apostolicall, Roman Religion*, through the progresse and good successe of the Armies of our Enemy. Moreover, of the neglect and disrespect of the Nobilitie and Gentry of our Countrey and Nation, and all of Vs in generall; for the *Spanish* alone will rule and governe all, and so enrich themselves (as indeed they doe) to the losse, dammage, and prejudice of the poorer sort of people: and that with such a violent and strong domineering hand over all our Nobilitie, Gentry, and Commonaltie, that they haue already subdued them, and brought them all vnder their command. That also they labour to continue a perpetuall warre in these *Netherlands*. That they are the cause, (as your Highnesse is well acquainted with) that the truce was not contracted; and that they will ever take the vpper hand, and highest places, and preheminance, with contempt of all other Nations. I am sure enough that your Highnesse doth earnestly wish and desire that all things might be reduced to a better state and condition; and that it is now more than time that the States of the Countrey should vndertake some other and better course vnder the command of your Highnesse, for the extirpating and excluding of the *Spanish*.

And whereas some two yeares agoe, your Highnesse in the name of his Majestie, caused the commission to be given vnto me, for supplying the Office and place of Generall of the field, seeing the Countries now falling into a totall ruine; I am resolved to execute that place and Office, for the service, profit, and welfare, and enlargetment, and disburdening of the Countrey; as also, for the maintenance of the priuiledges thereof; and the vpholding of the *Catholike, Apostolicall, and Romish Religion*. And that I may the better testifie my care, loue, & singular affection, which I do beare the State, & welfare of the Countrey; I am resolved to employ all my meanes to helpe to restore the same to a prosperous and happy estate; and to cause the same to enjoy an assured tranquillitie and peace: to the end that your Highnesse might governe
with

with more quiet and safetie; as also, with more contentment and satisfaction vnto the whole Countrey: which now is governed (through the interest of some particular persons) with extreme preiudice of all the Inhabitants.

And indeed I doe suppose, that I cannot performe a better or worthier service vnto your Highnesse, (for the preservation of the whole Countrey) than this is like to proue. Wherefore I haue retyred my selfe into this City of *Liege*, where I will expect and wait for that prosperity and good lucke which it shall please God to afford me, for the furtherance and accomplishment of these my so just designs. Wherefore I will earnestly intreat the Almighty, that he will be pleased to preserve your Highnesse in a long, prosperous, and happy life, and good estate; like as all Christendome at this present standeth in need of his helpe, and I in particular.

From Liege the 18. of Iune.

Your Highnesse humble and obedient Subject and Servant,
Henry Count de Bergh,

The Copie of another Letter written by Count Henry Vanden Bergh, Generall of his Majestie of Spaine, vnto the Prelates, Nobilitie, Gentry, Cities and Provinces of the Netherlands.

My Lords,

WHereas I doe certainly know that all the world will speake and censure diversly, concerning the losse of my government; and that many will blame mee (though vnjustly for the same: I cannot but acquaint your Honours, that because it was ordained (against my will and good liking) that the Souldiers should be drawne off, which then I stood in so great need of, for the preservation of the Countrey. Yea, and notwithstanding that I had given intelligence and notice, how that the Enemy was about to assemble

ble his forces at *Mook*, not farre from my Government, by which meanes I am at this present sensible of a great losse. As also by reason of the evill vsage which I haue received, & doe yet daily receiue, for recompence of all those faithfull services, which I haue done his Majestie during the space of 40. yeares : having (as your Honours doe very well know) lost in his Majesties service six brothers. And whereas I still continue a most naturall affection and inclination to the prosperity and welfare of the Countrey, it sorely grieues mee to see matters brought to such a lamentable passe, and the State in this so woefull a case as it is now in : this hath caused mee to send these printed lines to your Honours, wherein you shall find & see the resolution which I haue taken for the redresse, welfare, and happinesse of the Countrey, and of vs all in general : well hoping, yea trusting, that it will not onely be agreeable and acceptable to your Honours, but also that you will moreover be pleased, to contribute to this my designe and enterprize, to the end wee may obtaine a golden and a happy peace in the state of this Countrey. Wherefore I am further willing to declare vnto your Honours, that this discontent & displeasure of mine hath partly proceeded from that grudge and evill conceit, which the Marquis *de Leganes* (whose credit and reputation your Honours are well acquainted withall) hath taken against me : and those evill services and turnes which he hath done me in *Spaine*, at the Court, and with his Majestie : and all vpon these two reasons especially.

The one was, because it was the meanes of preventing and hindring the City *Bruxels* from being pillaged, when the Army was before it, and when the Citizens were in such perplexitie, and knew not how to yeeld that which was demanded of them. And moreover he himselfe was in such a passion, that he plucked the feathers from his hat in my presence, and in the presence of many more. Whereas the Marquis *Spinola* of happy memory, gaue mee great thanks for that I was the meanes of freeing those Citizens from such a danger, when they opened the gates to the end they might not incurre the extreamest danger.

The other reason was, because (as the aforesaid Marquise *de Leganes* once vpbraided me in a vehement anger and passion, in the presence of the aforesaid Marquise *Spinola* of happy memory) I had sometimes giuen the vauntguard to the *Italians*, which (as hee thought) was due to none but the *Spanish* according to the order and direction of the Kings Maiestie. Moreouer I doe perceiue, and finde it sufficiently that the *Spanish* doe desire my death, which also by this appeared, when they hauing on a time my picture or portraicture, did shoote the same thorough and thorough, which is at *Bruxels* in the streete neere vnto the stone-gate. And which is more then all this, they would neuer send me the Letter which according to their own relation was written by the King to me concerning the office or place which his Maiesty did proffer me in *Spaine*, and yet notwithstanding they would know my minde and declaration concerning the voyage into *Spaine* before euer the Letter was deliuered into my hands. These and many other discontents so well grounded, and giuen mee vpon seuerall occasions (which would be too long to relate) and would cause all the world to wonder, how possibly I could so patiently beare them, as also of those manifold wrongs which your honours haue suffered these many yeares, and doe yet daily suffer, and that withall, you now see the poore people so miserably oppressed and ruinated; the souldiers not payd, but euill entreated doe giue me great hopes that your honours will contribute vnto, and assist and further mee in this my designe and resolution, and that hence forward you will loath and abhorre the *Spanish* Government, which *Spaniards* by their daily meetings and assemblies (which we call *Inns*) haue vtterly spoyled and deprauid the whole businesse and matter. Wherefore it will bee necessary that your honours be pleased to find out another course vnder the Government of her Highnesse the *Arch-duchesse*; for the safety, rest, peace, and welfare of the Country, vnto which good worke I am assured both Kings and Princes are willing to assist & to contribute with all their power. And I for mine

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owne part doe proffer my selfe to serue you with all the affection and fidelity you can expect or require.

Of your humble seruant,

Henry Conte De Bergh.

From *Liege* the 18.
of *Iune*. 1632.

From Bruxels the 4. of Iuly, stil. nov.

As for newes you shall haue this little, which is asmuch, as the shortnesse of time will permit mee to set downe, to wit, that we haue (as yet) no tydings that the *Spanish* Army hath fought with that of the *Hollanders* before *Mastricht*: True it is that they haue bene neere one vnto the other for this seauen nights space, but the *Hollander* is so well entrenched, that the other doth not know where to attaque him vnlesse with great losse of men, and vncertaine successe, and therefore holds it better, to endeaour to cut off the meanes of victualing the *Hollanders* Army, about which (as we vnderstand) they are now in hand. In the meane space, there is a rumour that the *Rhine-graue* hath passed ouer the *Mosell* with great forces, & is comming into this land to doe more hurt, so that the common people are in a great Quandary, we haue (euery day) in this City a watch of a thousand men which stand at the Gates, who are all Citizens, and we expect out of hand a thousand souldiers to come, and two Cornets of horse, which newes doth much discontent, but there is no remedy, forasmuch as their loyalty is much suspected, and the reason (in particular) mouing thereunto is this, vpon *S. Peters* Eue last (in the night) there were certaine vnkown persons assembled together in the streets who vpon no occasion giuen, did beate downe a signe which represented the King of *Spaine*, and not contented therewith, they threw stones at the Iesuites Church-doore, sang Psalmes, and cryed aloud voyce *Vive le Prince d'Orange*. This noise continued two nights together, so that vpon Thursday last being the 29. of the last Moneth, at 3. a clock

in the Morning (by order from Court) the Drums began to beate and to call vp the Citizens to Armes, but all in vaine, for the parties who had made the great noyse were gone before the others were assembled, neuerthelesse there is a Proclamation, that whosoever can appeach any of the foresaid offenders, shall haue 500. Florins for his good service. Finally the Cardinall keeps altogether within doores, not daring to stirre abroad for feare of being massacred by the common people.

From Leipfich June 12.

We haue tydings, how that part of *Wallsteyns* forces coming out of *Silesia*, marched through *Gorlitz* in *Lusatia*, without stay or hurt doing: and that they went directly towards *Budissen*, the chiefe of the 6. Townes of the vpper *Lusatia*. But they were scarcely set downe to the siege of it, when they were beaten vp againe by the forces of our Duke of *Saxony*: they retyring the same way they came into *Silesia* againe.

Generall *Wallensteyn* hath one where or other neere forty thousand men in his Army: The most of which are already vpon the frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Saxony*, betwixt *Luitmeritz* and *Dresden*, which hath so much terrified vs in these parts, that diuers Marchants of *Leipfich*, haue sent some of their goods downe the *Elb* vnto *Hamborough*: But hearing his Maiesty of *Sweden* to bee vpon his march, to ayde our Duke against *Wallenstein*, the whole Countrey is very much comforted, and no more goods sent away.

From Minden vpon the *Weser* the 14. of June 1632.

The City *Rosenbergh* in the Bishopricke of *Verden* is by agreement rendred to the King of *Swedens* forces, and the Emperiall Garrisons is conducted to *Nienburgh*: so that the Bishopricke of *Breme* and *Verden* are now both freed from the Emperours forces. The *Swedes* make a Bridge of Boates about *Drackemburgh*, but the Earle of *Groensfield* is gone thither with 12000. men to preuent their proceedings. Those of *Hildeshym* haue now at the last receiued 1500. men from the Duke of *Lunenburgh*, for the strengthening of

the same City; they would in no wise suffer the Ecclesiastical persons (which are fifteene Cloysters besides the Prelates and Abbots) to goe forth of the City. They haue demolished a Monastery which hindered the defence of the Citye, and haue besieged the Castle of *Steorwald*, the Citizens themselues helped to bring the Canons and Ordnance before the said Fort. The Generall *Pappenheym* is before *Cassell*, where hee hath taken a small Fort, built vpon a Mountaine, which Fort commands the City, and now playes furiously with his Canon vpon the sayd Citie. The Citizens haue transported and conuayed most of their best moueables into the *Zeigenheym*.

From Marpurgh in Hassia, the 17. Ditto.

Two thousand Horse of *Pappenheym*s forces, lately shewed themselues before *Cassell* vpon the tenth day of this Moneth, whereupon seuen Companies came forth of the City against them, and since that another Company vnder the Command of Colonell *Dalwing*, where the *Land-graue* of *Hessen* himselfe was present, their forces after a long combat disordered *Pappenheym*s troupes, and in the pursuite of them slew fourescore in the place, among them a Lieutenant, Colonell, and tooke many of them prisoners, Amongst other Colonell *Lhaur*, of the Regiment of *Westphalia*, the sayd Colonell was constrained to stay behinde, by reason of some wounds, which in the Combat hee had receiued, and so was taken.

The Countrey people of *Hassia* are fallen vpon *Pappenheym*s forces (to wit, those troupes which hee left neere *Minden* on the Riuer *Warre*) and haue slaine aboute three hundred of them, which newes as soone as *Pappenheym* receiued, hee brake vp with his Army from *Cassell*, and hath betaken himselfe into the Countrey of *Branswicke*, not farre from thence, where hee hath caused diuers thousands of the Countrey people to come to him with Spades, and Pickaxes, to diuert as some doe suppose the Current of

the River *Falda* which comes about *Cassell*.

From *Cazall*, the 14. *Ditto*.

This City is provided for even according to our hearts desire and content, so that now we shall not feare the third assault & assault of any Enemy whatsoever that shall dare to undertake it. We are readily prepared against all commers, how euer we are sorely afflicted and greued at the death of the Duke of *Mayenne* the third sonne of our Duke of *Mantua*, who deceased on the 22. day of May, in the 20. yeare. of his age, being taken with a Plurisy.

From *Madrid* the 16 of June 1632.

The Duke *D. Aluc* vnder the name of the Queene of *Spain*. in the Absence of the King doth Gonerne *Castile*. Whome wee expect here from *Berzelonia*, where Count *Don Ognato* was lately proclaymed President of the Council of the Order. Men would haue made vs to doubt concerning the truth of the last shipwracke or subuersion of the fleet, but I must assure you that the confirmation hereof with the dolefull newes of the reuolt in the *Low Countries* doth stagger the strongest of opinion amongst vs, and perplexeth the hearts of all men.

From *Metz*, the 28. of June.

The newes which at this present I shall relate vnto you, is very good for the Dukedome of *Lorraine*, for all is now appeased, and the King & the Duke are agreed. And there remaines nothing more to satisfie their minde, but onely how the affaires of *France* would haue been carried if they had beene managed in such sort as hitherto.

The King of *Sweden* hath escaped a great conspiracy against his person, but we haue not yet the particularities.

From

From Pont Mouſen in Lorraine, the 29. of June.

The King ſojourneth in this City & wayts vpon the execution of the Articles agreed vpon betwixt himſelfe and the Duke of Lorraine. The three places mentioned in the Articles are to bee conſigned ouer to his Maieſty within three dayes. The ſame being effected his Maieſty with all diligence (which is naturall to him) in betaking himſelfe whether the affaires of the State and good of his ſubiect ſhall invite him. *Monsieur* is paſſing into *Auvergne*. The *French* which are within *Harmenſteyn* haue preſcribed three dayes vnto the Garrifon of *Coblens* for their departure, if not they will by force aſſault and diſplace them.

From Dijon the 25. of Iune.

Here I aſſoord you the brieſe ſumme and abſtract of what hath paſſed ſince *Monsieur* came before this City. After his declaration was publiſhed on the 13. of this Moneth at *Dandelot* ſigned. *Gaſſon et Goulas*. On the 17. day, the Lord of *Vellepelle* his Gentleman accompanied with a Trumpeter preſented vnto the whole Body of this City a Letter from *Monsieur*, and returned backe with this anſwer that if they would deliuer them the Letter they would ſend it to the King, but that they would in no wiſe truſt nor giue care to *Monsieur*.

The 18. day hee returned with the Lord *Fargy* and two Trumpeters, who accorded to their former demaund, that the conference which *Monsieur* required to haue with them, was onely to deſire them to aſſiſt him that his Army might ſubſiſt. They returned with the ſame anſwer they receiued formerly, and that withall they ſhould acquaint *Monsieur* the Duke *Delbauſ* with their reſolution.

The 19. day early in the Morning, they ſent a Drumme vnto *Monsieur* with this meſſage that they could not hearken to any of his propoſitions vntill they did fully vnderſtand the Kings pleaſure.

The afternoone following, there happened a ſmall ſkirmiſh by reaſon of ſome Sheepe which the Souldiers had

taken. *Monsieur* lodged that day at *Mesigny*; two miles from hence, and on the 20. came to *Gilly* which day the *Marquise D'Espoisse* accompanied with 80. Gentlemen entered into this City.

On the 21. day a Trumpeter brought Letters againe from *Monsieur*, which Letters were received by those that commanded at the Gates, and were sent to the King not yet opened. In the same day the house of the President *Berebret* happened to be on fire, and was quite burnt downe, but hee protested that he was hardly sensible of that losse in respect of the great contentment which hee conceived in that hee had done his Maiesty such faithfull and loyall seruice, as his Maiesty himselfe did testifie by Letters which he had newly received from him.

Monsieur hauing passed the Counterharpe of *Nuis* lodged at the Village *Migny* two miles from *Chaalon*, where the *Marquise De Varennes* came vnto him with all speed and diligence.

From Paris the 2. of July.

Vpon Saturday last here was burnt a wicked Booke intituled, *The Questioning of the State*, which Booke was condemned the day before.

On Wednesday following, here arrived in the behalfe of his Maiesty the Lord *Barru*, to bring vs the comfortable tydings of the peaceable agreement, betwixt his Maiesty and the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Articles hee presently demonstrated to the Parliament.

FINIS.



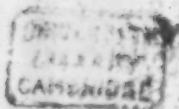
By most Lettets from Yorkshire, the perfidious treachery of the Apostate, Sir Hugh Chomley in betraying part of the Parliaments forces into the hands of the Popish army, is further signified, and that he prevailed not with above a 150. horse and foot to fall off with him, and that most of his Officers deserted him, and are come to Hull to Sir Iohn Hotham.

That at his first coming to the Queenes Court he was brought to kisse the Queenes hand, but as soone as he had kised it she turned her back upon him, as if she had taken his perfidiousnesse in scorue.

And that the Cumberland men in the Popish army, do vnto reward his treachery for that he came not in sooner, and was the death of some of the Gentlemen of note in their County whom they much esteemed, in the time he held up Armes for the Parliament.

The Common Councell of the Citty of London are about passing a Remonstrance to be tendered to the Parliament of a very high nature and great consequence wherein they desire the Parliament to declare what the Kings power is, and how farr it may bee legally extended, and how not, and that they would also declare what power the Parliament hath, and how farr it may be extended, requesting them to continue constant to their Votes and Ordinances, wherby they have engaged all the well affected partye in the Kingdome in this Warr, that according to their power (as they have often promised) they would bring Delinquents to condigne punishment and not to suffer the preiudges of Parliament to be so often violated contrary to their Protestation which they and the whole Kingdom have vowed to keepe with their lives and fortunes.

FFNFS.



July 25.

Numb. 35.

THE
CONTINUATION
OF OUR WEEKLY

Aviſoes, ſince the 19. of this preſent.

Certaine late and very remarkable paſſages twixt the
Pope, and the Embaſſadors of the *Emperour* and King
of *Spaine*, concerning the excommunication of the
King of *Sweden* and his adherents.

A Reſolute and very Religious ſpeech of the King of
Sweden, vpon occaſion of a danger eſcaped.

The Laſt and certaineſt paſſages of *Maſtricht*, in man-
ner of a diurnall, by which you may gueſt of the e-
vent of that ſiege.

The names of certaine *Engliſh* and *French* Commanders
lately hurt and ſlaine before *Maſtricht*.

A Proclamation of the King of *Spaine* againſt Count
Henry of Vandenberg, one of the Revolted Lords
of that *State*.

Conditions proffered by the *Emperour* to draw the Duke
of *Saxon* to his ſide: Ineffectiue.

Besides diuers other particulars of Note.

L O N D O N.

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1632.

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The Continuation of our Weekly NEWES.

From Rome the 2. of Iune; 1632.



N Munday last the Cardinall of *Strigonia*, parted from hence homeward with little or no satisfaction; The Pope never vsed nor acknowledged him as an *Imperiall* Ambassador, and after his first audience, his Holinesse would never haue him heard in the Consistorie, and to that end he never did call the same together; so that at last, the said Cardinall being out of hope to haue any publike audience more, and having spent all his monies, resolved (being inforced so to doe) to returne home againe, without any order for the desired monies for his *Imperiall* Majestie. For although there was sent some order for 60000. Crownes vnto the *Nuncio Grimaldi*, yet was there such care vsed, that the said money is not yet paid, and is not like to be paid so soone.

Before the said Cardinall parted, he did remonstrate by a writing the wrong his Holinesse had done vnto him in severall poynts, especially in not having him approved and vsed as an *Imperiall* Ambassador, which dignity other Cardinals in time past haue enjoyed. Therevpon the Pope said if the like hath beene granted in times past, now We haue reasons to the contrary, which moue vs to graunt that honour neither to you, nor to any other. True it is, We haue given way and leaue to the Cardinall *de Richelieu* to bee a Generall of an Army, but he doth exercise that charge for the publicke good of *Christendome*, of *France*, and of the *French* King, which reasons neither you nor Cardinall *Borgia* can pretend.

The

The Pope hath caused a Bull to bee prepared, (though not yet published) whereby he doth anatematize and excommunicate all that take Armes against the *Catholike* Religion. And this the Pope hath done to ridde himselfe of the importunity of the *Austrian* faction; The which nevertheless doth still vrge him to excommunicate the King of *Sweden*, that afterwards no *Catholikes* would follow and serue him. Yea they say (though most impertinently) the Pope should not onely excommunicate those that warre against the *Catholike* Religion, but also those that warre against the house of *Austria*, because who warreth against the same (say they) doth warre against the foundation and ground of the said *Catholike* Religion; so as doe the Kings of *France* and of *Sweden*: the one publickly and directly, and the other by his money and assistance; without the which encouragement, the King of *Sweden* would never haue come forth out of his North-Corner, and haue over-runne all *Germany*.

At this proposition the Pope did but laugh, saying: Wee that are the head of the *Catholike* Religion, doe take care for the defence thereof, to preserue the same without harme. And to excommunicate and curse the King of *Sweden*, we doe see no reason, his warre tending not to the destruction of the *Catholike* Religion, but onely to performe what he hath published by his Manifest about two yeares since: and we see, he hath taken innumerable Townes and Cities, where the *Catholicks* haue all kind & loving vsage, and no hostilitie at all. Oh! that the *Austrian* Armies had done the like in the *Catholicks* townes they haue taken, where they haue accomplished such cruelties and impieties, as never were heard of amongst the *Swedish* Armie: *Mantoua* is a fresh example of the pietie of the *Austrian* Armie, which house you call the ground of the *Catholike* Religion: there hath bene committed such cruelties against all ages and sexes, such dishonour and wickednesse against the women, even those that were consecrated to God; such impiety against God & his Sacraments, and all in such an excesse of abomination, that the like the King of *Sweden* can never thinke nor dreame of, against whom you doe so storme, &c.

On the latter end of the last weeke, the Ambassador *Borgia* received his royall Patent or Commission, to remaine yet three yeares Ambassador for *Spaine*: whereat the Pope was exceedingly displeased. Saturday last was the day hee desired to haue audience, but the Pope sent him word, that he should not come before him as Ambassador. And indeed the Pope hath now oftentimes said, Wee will not that Cardinals bee Ambassadors of Princes (*Lais*) without our expresse order and licence, &c.

True it is, that they playing on another string, doe in some sort moue the Pope, when they tell him, that the King of *Sweden* hath desired of the *Switzers* the passage into *Italy*, & that his Forces draw neere to the borders thereof. But on the other side, the Most Christian King doth assure his Holinesse for the King of *Sweden*, and doth promise him all safetie and friendship from that part. But because every mans death is vncertaine, and mans will changeable, His Holinesse therefore will take such resolution for the *Papall Sea*, and for the safety of his person, as he shall thinke fittest, and hath given order, that *Orivetto* a City in the middle of *Toscany*, and almost vnaccessible, the old *Papall Pallace* (where in former troubles the Popes were wont to retyre themselues) should be againe prepared.

Cardinall *Ubaldo*, who had beene the maker of Cardinall *Borgia* his protest, hath beene driven out of *Rome*, and confined vnto *Zagarola*, belonging to Cardinall *Ludoviso*, where both out of grieffe and feare, the poore man hath since lost his wit: The Pope having told him before he went out of *Rome*, We haue so much against you, that we might cause your head to be laid before your feete, if we shall doe justice, &c. But indeed the Pope is naturally not vindicative, else there would haue beene cut off diuers heads before this. More I dare at this time not tell you. Farewell.

A Speech made by his Majestie of Sweden vnto those of his Court before Ingolstadt, upon occasion of his deliuerance from a Canon-shot.

The death which so vnhappily happened to the Marquis of *Baden*,

Baden, (whose death I am extremely grieved at, for those rare vertues which were in him, not vnfit to be published to the world) and that thundering bullet, the fatall instrument of his decess, do aduertise me and put me in mind that I am mortall, and subject to the same accidents the very poorest and meanest of my Souldiers are subject vnto. It is a generall Law from which my Crowne, my birth, my victories are not able to rescue and exempt me. There remaineth nothing else therefore, but that I must resigne my selfe to the providence of the Almighty, who, if it please him to call me out of this world, henceverthelesse, will not abandon and leaue a cause so just as that which I haue vndertaken for the re-establishment of the *Germane* liberties. He will doubtlesse raise vp some other more wise, more couragious and valiant then my selfe, who shall put a period vnto this warre. I know that the good successe which it pleased God to afford me in my enterprises, hath made some to be envious, who labour to perswade the simple, that I endeavour nothing more then mine owne gaine, and the robbing and spoyling of others. But I call to witnesse in this case the Princes who were thus spoyled, which I haue againe established in their owne right and estates; the Creditors of which I haue borrowed such extraordinary summes at *Frankford*, and else where; & the great dangers which I doe expose my selfe daily vnto: whether I haue left mine owne Kingdome, and the dearest I haue in the world to any other end, and with other intention, but onely to destroy the tyranny of the house of *Austria*, and to obtaine a profound and settled peace vnto all. This discourse was broken off by the joyfull acclamations of the hearers, & promise of assistance, all of them with many teares intreating his Majesty to be more carefull in time to come of his owne preservation, and to continue his first resolution, as they for their parts will continue their fidelitie.

Extract of a Letter written from the Armie before *Maestricht*, the 17. of Iuly, wherein are contained those things of Note which haue lately passed.

I haue in my letter dated the 28. of Iune acquainted you
A. 3 with

with severall passages, concerning both the arriual of the enemy, and the onset which hee gaue without, as also those within the Citie but neverthelesse: not daring to attempt any thing against the Quarter of his Excellencie, perchance because they perceined the same to bee too strong for them, on the 29. day they began to march downward toward the *Mase* vntill some 3. or 4. houres march from the Lord of *Berode* his Quarter, and behind a Nunnes Cloister by the *Mase* encamping their Army, the next day being the 30. they began to ensure and strengthen themselves with one retreachment, and to cast vp or raise two batteryes by the dyke, the better to passe over the *Mase* vnder the fauour of their Cannon.

On the first of Iuly yet being busied about this worke, and taking care to provide all things readily, shalloupes and boates, and Canons on the battery. The 3. day of Iuly the next morning they began to put their designe in practise, and transported 250. *German* souldiers with spades and mattocks in boates and shallops, and so landed on the other side. But his Excellencie hauing the night before established good order and well guarded the dyke, both with horse and foote and also planted some Ordnance, and hee himselfe being at hand, had vppon this place caused the regiment of the Duke of *Sandall* to keepe watch, commanded by the Lieutenant Colonell Marquis *De Thian* who hauing suffered the enemy to land, and the boates being gone backe againe to fetch ouer more men hee with his forces which were vppon the dike fell vppon them that were landed with great strength and furie, and in despite of the enemies Canon and Muskets which playd continually, they slew most of the enemies forces, and many were drowned all of them went to the bot except onely 103. prisoners, which they brought with them into the Princes Quarter, among these prisoners were diuers which last yeare were taken by *Bergen* in the great defeat. This expedition happened not without some losse of our men, by reason of the Canon, and Musket shott. Among the rest inferiour officers voluntaries and
common

common soldiers, we lost Captaine *Foullion* who received three wounds of Musket shot and at the last after the victorie in the retreat having brought of his men on the other side had his shoulder taken of with a Canon bullet. Also was slaine the Marquis *De Thian* whose death is much bewailed of many, for many rare vertues and qualities that appeared in him, his place of Lieutenant Colonell is bestowed vpon Major *Buad*, and the Majorship; to Captaine *Verneville*.

The next day being the third of *July*, the Kings forces did againe attempt to come over, but somewhat lower; but our horse vnderstanding so much, and they fearing least too many of our forces were vpon the Dyke, durst not come over, but with the boates returned backe vnto their former place. The same time were by 25. of our Horse-men brought 13. prisoners, and many horse, among them was one Wagoner, and one that was in commission for the obtaining of victuals, this man had about him 500. Rix-Dollars, to buy victuals in the Villages for the enemy, this proved good bootie for our Souldiers.

Vpon the 4. *dito* some of our horse tooke and brought prisoners 106. Boores, 16. or 17. Carts, and 60. Horses; all these Boores, Carts, and horses were well laden with bread, beere, cheefe, & other provant, to victuall the enemies Camp. There was a greater Convoy then this behind, but our Horse-men were too weake and durst not assault them.

Here are divers other imprisoned, who daily when some of our men are taken on the other side, are released.

As concerning our approaches, we in time having brought our workes even to the *Counter-Scharp* of the City Moat; The enemy did begin to raise a Travers against our outermost worke, by this meanes to hinder our progresse, which Travers in forme of an halfe Moone being very hinderfull & prejudiciall to our proceedings, we endeavoured to possesse the same by force; when this exploit was to be effected, the Eng-
lish

lish had the watch that night in the approches, vnder the commaund of the Earle of *Oxford*, being the Regiment of my Lord *Vere*. The Earle for the exploit had commanded 40. *English*, all Gentlemen of very good descent and qualitie, being voluntaries; These very couragiously assisted with some other Officers and common Souldiers, tooke in this halfe Moone two severall times most manfully: but the enemy with all his might comming against them, vnder favour of their Canon, they tooke the same againe, and caused the *English* to forsake it, with the losse of five of the said voluntary Gentlemen, 7. souldiers, and 7. labourers, with another *English* Captaine, and 23. or 24. souldiers more were hurt and fore maimed. Sir *Simon Harcourt* Knight was shot through the face and hurt with a Granado. Captaine *Rockwood* is also dangerously hurt and runne through the arme. The Lieutenant of the Lieutenant Colonell *Herbert*, was shot quite through the body. Those one the other side went not shot-free, and perchance haue more of them slaine then were on our side, for we know of some which we saw lying starke dead.

Yesterday also was shot in a batterye in the *English* approches, the Lieutenant Colonell *Leueston* in the head, and a few dayes before Colonell *Pagnam* in the cheeke, but wee trust that they will escape both of them well cured of their wounds.

The Enemy in three dayes hath made but few shottes out of *Macstricht*, wee know not what may bee the reason, except he hath all the while beene removing of his Ordnance on another side: we shall ere long be certified, perchance they wanted something.

Our fire-workers day and night doe throw granadoes into the Towne, which doe great mischief.

The *Spanish* in the meane time with their Army are neere vnto the *Mase*. It is thought they will build a Sconce there, but we know no certainty, our best hope is that want of vittuals will driue him thence.

Antwerp the 18. of July 1632.

As for newes it is certaine that Count *William* of *Nassau* yesterday hath taken from vs our strong Fort which we had in the polthen of *Naemen* not very farre from *Hulst* where he hath found or taken from vs eleuen great peeces of Ordnance, amongst them were two double Canons, & great store of mansvelders or small peeces vsually so called, the souldiers were permitted to depart with their weapons, alsoone as this Fort was deliuered or taken by the enemy, they did cut the dikes and drowned the enemies polther, and the polther of *Naemen*, and put all vnder water, and very like it is that they will doe so with all the dikes till before this Town of *Antwerp*, euen before the passage on the *Frlanders* side, the which they may very well doe for men can send them so that this Citie is molested on both sides, on the *Brabant* side it is like a sea to the very gates of *Antwerp*, and now wee feare the other side as much.

As for *Mastricht* those of the Towne defend themselves very valiantly, so that it is supposed that it will hold out yet this Moneth, and as for releiuing of it there is little newes, for our Army can get no victuals, neyther can they get ouer the *Mase*, so that it is generally supposed that *Mastricht* will be lost, and that chiefly for want of victuals, and if our Army were ouer the Riuer of *Mase*, their victuals would be more scanty for them. And as for forcing the Prince of *Oranges* Campe there is no meanes, and it is iudged by men of vnderstanding to bee a thing impossible the Prince his Campe, being defended with three or trible workes against our Army, the Prince of *Orange* vsed no great force against the Towne: The besieged haue great store of powder and they shoot continually & defend themselves couragiously, it is a hard Nut to cracke for the Prince of *Orange*, for hee loo- seth there a great number of men.

Those of *Fullen* haue taken truce with the *Swedes* for sixe weekes, and in *Germany* all things prosper for the Emperor, the Generall *Freidland* hath taken all *Bohemia*, and advances towards the *Swedes* who hath retyred himselfe before *No-*

Wimburgh where he entrenches himselfe and maketh himselfe strong with his ordnance, he sends for all his troupes from all parts to come to him *Gustavus Hoorn* his Field Marshall is gone out of the *Palatinate* to him it is like to be a Generall Field Battell but the *Emperials* and *Freedlanders* haue the greater number because it is supposed that the Duke of *Saxon* is agreed with the Emperour for it is said that the Emperour hath caused Proclamation to be made by the sound of Drumme & Trumpet that no Hostility or hurt shalbe done to any of the subjects of the Duke of *Saxon* vpon paine of death. the Duke of *Saxon* hath in his Army as some say 40000. men. And the Duke of *Freedland* 60000. men it is supposed they both will ioine there forces together and come vpon the *Sweden* to ouercome him if they can. But the truth of these things are vncertaine.

From Sitert 18. July 1632. in the afternoone.

My last vnto you was the 16. I haue ben since againe in the Army before *Mastricht*, and I came this morning from thence I write you that which I my selfe haue scene.

Notwithstanding they haue vsed great force vpon the halfe Moone at the *Winberger Gate* and wee haue had it in often; the besieged out of the time of Truce which they had on the dicke haue euer taken it from vs againe and beaten vs out of it. And againe on the fifteenth hereof they blew vp a Mine at the same Gate against the English to their great advantage and one Fryday being the sixteenth betwene three and foure of the clocke in the afternoone and other against the *French* and therevpon about 400. strong they sallied out getting the Fort of them, and well three rodds of their approachings which they held that day and night following and defended it manfully. During the fight his Excellencie stood in the quarter of *Grave Hendrik* with 30. horse and I was by him vpon the Hill. The fight lasted till late in the night & in the interim a great bullet came out of the Citty which flew betwene the Horses leggs without hurting any body.

The charging of muskets lasted all night vntill that finally

nally the *French* being Chaffed in their blood on the 17. put the besieged to flight into the halfe moone which by the seconding of the *English* they tooke in, fighting manfully, the *Enemie* defended themselves stoutly that I beleue there was slaine 400. on both sides they knocked one the other downe with their muskets for want of powder and becaue they could not charge them fast enough this morning our men remained masters of the halfe Moone and of the countervorse on the dicke from whence the besieged haue very much hindred the approches.

Fifty Soldiers of the Garrison of *Lamburgh* haue taken in the Castle of *Erckentell* for from thence to hinder the Carriage of the victualls to the Army. And they had already sunck two flat bottomed boates: wherefore his Excellency sent thither the Duke of *Boulton* with seauen Companies of Horse some Footemen and two peeces of Ordnance who got the same without discharging one shot of Ordnance and haue taken prisoner the Commander of the Castle. Tis a place of importance and situate vpon a Rocke.

This day there was a woman brought before the Prince who came out of the Citty hauing letters to *Don Cordua* also a *Spaward* of the Regiment of *Alonso* carrying letters to the Gouvernour of *Gulicke* Tis all kept secret. Also yesterday a Cittizen came out of the Towne whom his Excellencie caused to be strictly examined and amongst other things hee should haue sayed that there was great discord betweene the soldiers and the Citizens and that certainly they wanted powder which wee find to be so because they shoote but seldome.

Don Cordua lies with his Army yet in the place where he lay first he cannot come out: The Prince hath also intercepted Letters from the *Infanta* to *Payenhyem*. All the workes of the Army are many, and larger and stronger then before *Herzogens Busch*.

Con-

Conditions offered by *Wallstein* to the Elector of *Saxony* since the Truce of the 5. of *June* sent by Colonell *Sparr*.

1 The Elector should cast with himselfe those domages done in his owne countreyes of *Saxony* by the warres about *Leipsich*, and set those against the spoiles that himselfe had lately made in *Bohemia*.

2. The Elector shall pay 2. Monthes meanes vnto *Wallsteins* Army.

3. The Elector shall freely giue over those Bishopricks Church-Lands, and Cloysters.

4. The Elector shall endeavour to get the King of *Sweden* out of *Germany*: For which the Emperour will engage himselfe to grant free exercise of the Enangelicall Religion throughout *Bohemia*.

These Articles being sent to the Elector he neuer accepted of them. And so there was noe agreement made, neither is there yet any newes come, that the Elector should forsake the King of *Sweden*.

A Proclamation by the King of *Spaine* concerning the revolt of Count *Henry Vanden Bergh*.

Philip by the Grace of God. King of *Castill*, of *Leon*, *Aragon*, both the *Sicells*, of *Ierusalem*, *Portugal*, *Nauarre*, &c.

As soone as our Sergeant at Armes, vpon the request and on the behalfe of our beloued and faithfull Counsellor and Protector generall did remonstrate to vs, that it is notified and knowne vnto all men how many seuerall wayes Count *Henry De Bergh* is obliged vnto vs, not onely being our subiect and vassall, but moreover hauing receiued at our liberall hands many extraordinary fauors, benefits and many rewards besides all the payments due vnto him vpon agreement as well by standing meanes, as money of the Army comming in yearly in great summes, being moreover honored with honorable and Principall titles: such as Counsellor of our Counsell of state, Gouvernour and Captaine generall

rall of our Dukedome and Country of *Gelder*, Maister of the
 Camp. And generall of our Army, and before that, Generall
 of the *Canallary* or horse, and other dignities. The least of
 all which did oblige him to a firme and constant fidelitie to
 his Prince, and which is more, his owne oath which he
 tooke when first he was entalled into these foresaid digni-
 ties. But hee casting by and flighting all this, and forget-
 ting his duty and obedience due vnto vs from him; hee hath
 greatly enterprised and attempted against vs and our seruice,
 and the rest and welfare of our state and Countreyes. Being
 so farre transported with his euill and pernicious plots and
 machinations, that on the 18. of the last Moneth hee pub-
 lished printed bills and caused them to be scattered and dis-
 persed into many places as well without as within our do-
 minions, that all soldiers of what quality or nations (the
Spanisb onely excepted) should bee acceptable and wel-
 come vnto him: exhorting and inciting them to rank them-
 selues and shelter vnder him, and be led by his command,
 making vnto them many faire & plausible proffers, by that
 meanes to draw them to mutiny and rebellion, from their
 owne colours vnder the which they are Militant for our
 seruice. Pretending himselfe to bee Master of our Camp and
 Generall of the Army, but in effect doing that which is al-
 together contrary, hauing also the same day written to most
 of the Magistrates of the Cities in those parts letters signed
 with his owne hand conformable and agreeable to the other
 letters which hee published or caused to be published & dis-
 perse d, which also he caused to be Printed & scattered abroad,
 & sent to the Prelates, Nobles, Cities & Prouinces of the Low-
 Countries, labouring by that meanes to dispose them to a
 generall revolt against vs, and by seditious propositions, as
 farre dissonant from the truth as from reason. Nay and which
 is most of all, wrote a letter (also afterward printed) to the
 Princesse *Isabell Clara Eugenia*, by the grace of God *Infanta*
 of *Spaine* our very good Aunt, full of abusive and deceitfull
 inuentions, trickes, and deuices, pretending, and willing to
 make her beleue (against all truth) and perswade her that all
 his actions had no other end or scope but onely her seruice,

and the good and tranquillity of those Countreyes. Of which letters hauing by his Chamberlaine disperied a great number of Coppies, and afterwards vnderstanding that his said Chamberlaine was taken prisoner by an officer of our countrey of *Brabant*, he wrote vnto the said officer the 24. day of the same Moneth a Letter particularly written signed, and sealed with his owne hand and seale contayning an euident and manifest affirmation of the aforesaid letters, to be his, & that hee had sent them by his said seruant or Chamberlaine, and ouer and aboue this added many threats against our Officer that in case he did not let him free and let him escape, he would doe thus and thus to him. All these things being to manifest declaring his euill designes against his owne Prince vnto whom is obliged by so many ties, and that he had conceived abundance of poisonous mischief in his heart, which he doth but expect opportune occasion and put in execution. To which end he had found it very conuenient to serue his turne with this present occasion, to wit the present siege which our rebels haue durst to lay vnto our city of *Maffrick*, which by all likelihood they durst neuer haue done, nor presumed to attempt, had they not beene well assured that the sayd Count *Henry* would second the, but were animated by the wayes and treaties & correspondencie which they must needs haue had with him or his. And being that this is not tolerable in a countrey of Iustice, but all these actions or crimes of Felonies and treason in the highest degree, and attempts of mutiny, rebellion, sedition, reuolt, and perturbation of the publike rest and peace of these our Dominions, wherefore shewing vnto him for the discharge of his dutie and office, and the charge giuen vnto him by the Princess our worthy Aunt to appeare before vs, and our trusty and welbeloued the President & rest of our Priuy Counsell they hauing also charged him (to wit our said Counsellour, and Proctor generall) to doe good & vpright Iustice in this present cause, and being thereunto authorized so farre as is requisite, requesting also most humbly, that all such prouision for Iustice to be executed against Count *Henry*, as shall be found meritoriously due vnto such foule and enormous crimes

crimes as his are, with clauses of authorization. Thus it is therefore, that all these things considered, we will and command by these presents, at the request of our said Counsellor and Proctor generall, that with such ayd and assistance as you shall find fitting and convenient, you doe take & apprehend the body of Count *Henry Vanbergh* wherefoener, and at what time soeuer you shall be able, to take and apprehend him within our Countries and Dominions, and that you doe carry or conduct him vnder good and sure guard into the prisons of our said Counsell, to be brought before the aforesaid President and Lords of our counsell to answer to Law, and receiue punishment and Iudgement for the said crimes, according to the same, and as shall bee found meete and convenient in such a case, and if so bee that you cannot take him, you shall adiourn him. and call him by edict and open publication, vpon paine of perpetuall banishment and confiscation of goods, to appeare in person within three fifteen dayes. The first fourthnight you shall assigne him for the first day. the 2. for the second day. And the third for a 3. day and last peremtory day. Without any longer expectation, before our Counsell there to answer to such things as shall be objected and read against him, or alleaged by our Proctor generall about the aboue mentioned causes & crimes and other matters which hee more amply out of his owne charge shall propound and declare. And so proceed farther and see things ordered as reason shall require, signifying vnto him that if hee appeare not the first second and 3. summon there shall bee proceeded against him in his absence as as shall be fit to bee done in such a case. Certifying vnto the same our Counsell sufficiently what is to bee done. Which counsell of ours wee command, and charge, that vnto the parties (they being heard) they shall doe and administer good and speedy right Reason and Iustice as in such a case is necessary and convenient, and that in case of default and contempt of the said Count *Henry* they shall proceed vnto the declaration of the said banishment, and the said confiscation, or otherwise as they shall find fit to bee done and proceeded in the like case. In the proceeding of the

the confiscation you shall note, and set downe vnder your hands, by a good and true Inventarye, all and whatsoever goods shall bee found to bee belonging vnto the said Count *Henry Van Bergh*, and commit the keeping and tuition of them vnto such sufficient men as shall bee able to Answer and giue account of them, and the remainder of them when need shall require, and they therevnto called. And for the performance of all this wee giue you full power, Authority, and speciall comandement. And wee doe farther will charge and command. All our officers, and subjects, that therein they doe obey you, and attend you diligently, affording vnto you, counsell, aid and assistance, harbour and prison (if need bee) they shall also afford, when by you it is required. For thus it pleaseth vs.

And because (as we vnderstand) that the said Count *Henry* is retýred, and hath absented himselfe out of our Countries, wee therefore will that in that case the adiournement and summons which shall be made by publike Proclamation and edict, shall bee proclaymed at the Court and City of *Bruxels*, and the house of assembly for our Counsell, as also in the City of *Namur*, as being the neereſt places vnto his last place of residence, causing the Copy thereof to be affixed vpon the gates of our great Counsell, and of the Court of *Bruxels*, as also the City of *Namur*, as also Coppies shall be affixed vpon the doores of the chiefest Churches of the said Cities, to the end that he may not plead or pretend ignorance, but rather may be of such effect and validity in the publication as if it had beene done to the person of the said Count *Henry*, to which end we doe authorize the said edict and publication by these present.

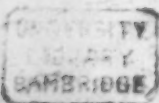
Given at our City of *Malines* the 15. day of *July*, in the yeare of grace 1632 and in the 12. yeare of our raigne.

These letters were sealed with the broad Scale

By the king to the Counsell

Signed *De Rincourt*

FINIS.



CONTINUATION

Of certain Speeiall and Remarkable passages

informed to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and other-

wise from divers parts of this Kingdome. from Thursday

the 2. of March, till Thursday

the 9. of March 1642.

Containing these particulars, viz.

1. A true relation of the last news of that ever renowned General the Lord Brooke, faithfully informing these particulars.

First of his regaining of Stratford upon Avon, a discovery of the Treachery against him there, and sundry passages about the same.

2. Of his assault against Litchfield, and gaining of the same, his assault against the Minister and severall other passages about his death.

3. A true relation of the proceedings of his forces there since his death against the Earle of Chesterfield and his Cavaliers.

4. Of Letters to the Parliament and Lord Generall for the appointing of another chiefe Commander in his stead, and their proceedings upon the same.

5. A true and certaine relation of the proceedings of the Lincolneshire forces against Newarke upon Trent.

6. A true and certaine relation of the proceedings of the Parliament on Monday and Tuesday last, upon the two Messages from his Majesty concerning the Treaty and Cessation of Armes.

7. Of A Declaration of the Houses concerning the said Messages, and a Message to the Lord Generall about the same.

8. A true relation of news from Plymouth of the proceedings of the Treaty between the Earle of Stamford and Lord Hopton and the severall Articles of the Treaty.

9. A true relation of the Irish Committees landing at Plymouth and their coming up to the Parliament.

10. A true relation of some late news from Oxford, concerning the Scotch Commissioners there.

11. A true relation of news from Bristol of their apprehending of Colonell Essex, and the reasons thereof.

12. A true relation of news from Reading concerning some late passages of the Cavaliers there.

13. A true relation of the last news from Litchfield of the gaining of the Minister by the Parliaments forces.

14. Lastly, A true and exact accompt of the Proceedings of the Parliament on Wednesday last, concerning the Kings Message about the Treaty.

March. 9. Printed for P. Leach, and Francis Coles in the Old-Bay, 1642